

Caledonian Mercury

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EDINBURGH,

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JAMES TORRY, Merchant, EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH.

TAKES the liberty of informing the Public in general, and his Friends and Customers in particular, That he is just returned from London, where he has been for some time, and has brought from thence, and the other chief manufacturing towns in England, a most extensive collection of all the different articles of MEN'S MERCERY. The assortment he now offers to the Public has been made with the utmost care and attention, in regard to Quality, Fashion, and Variety; and he humbly flatters himself, is the most complete that has been seen in this country. In gratitude to the Public, whose past favours he begs leave most sincerely to acknowledge, every article will be sold on the very lowest terms at which they can possibly be afforded in this country.

LADY SALISBURY'S BALL at HATFIELD.

WHEN a Polish Ambassador treated Queen Elizabeth with incivility, the Queen replied to him in the Roman language with a dignified severity, and turning about to an ambassador of the present Earl of Salisbury, exclaimed, "God's death, Cecil, I have scoured up my old Latin, that hath long lain rusting!" A part of this royal remark applies to the noble owner of Hatfield, for he has literally scoured up the old family mansion, that hath long lain rusting, and, since the decease of the late Earl, has been repairing this famous old castle. It seems scarce necessary to mention, as almost every one knows, that Hatfield was formerly a residence of the Kings of England, and exchanged by James the First for Tibbald's with Robert Earl of Salisbury, the first and only fortunate minister of that monarch's entire reign. There is a room, called King James's room, fitted up and just finished in the modern stile; and Lady Salisbury, in honour of the opening of this room, dedicated the evening of last Thursday to a ball.

The structure of Hatfield is of the Gothic model, and is distinguished, even in its present improved state, more by the vast and magnificent, which characterize that stile of architecture, than the circumscribed and commodious taste adopted by modern artists. The parts of the building necessary to the reception of the guests were illuminated with lamps, to the number of many thousands, disposed in a most fanciful arrangement, and embellished with a pleasing diversity of colouring; the blaze of illumination from the east front of the castle was brilliant in the highest degree. About twenty servants in the family livery were placed upon different parts of the stairs, who conducted the visitors into a gallery in the west of the centre pile; modern apartments might excel the ancient in beauty; but the old have a superior boldness and dignity; there is something reverend in whatever bears the complexion of antiquity; and the Earl of Salisbury, to the honour of his feelings and of his judgment, has not disrobed this gallery of those marks of age and augustness, which rarely fail to inspire sentiments of sanctity and veneration. It is one hundred and fifty feet long, and contained on each side about a suitable number of both players and by-standers, left a considerable space unoccupied. At the south entrance of this gallery, on the right, is King James's room, and on the left the billiard room, which, for this night, was converted into a tea-room. No livery servants attended up stairs, and the number of those out of livery was prodigious. However the position might prophane the godship fashion, reason would not hesitate to say, that these gentlemen were habited well enough for the drawing-room. The reflection is obvious, that if a servant had appeared in Hertfordshire at the time this gallery was constructed, in the drefs of Lord Salisbury's tea-room attendant, he would have been stared at with as much astonishment as if he had worn seven heads.

King James's room, in its present state, is one of the best finished apartments in this kingdom; it is simple with grandeur, and elegant with majesty; the chimney-piece is magnificent in the foremost class; from the floor to the ceiling a most beautiful variegated marble; in the centre of it is a statue of James, and towards the top are bronzes of the present King and Queen, interfect in the marble; two chandeliers hang in the middle, inferior perhaps to none in Europe, and yet distinguishable for the same simplicity that constitutes the great beauty of the apartments; there is not a trait of gewgaw or foppery to be detected in any part. Each end of the room is decorated with three portraits, Charles the first over against Charles the second; Lady Ranelagh opposite to Lady Salisbury (one of the best works of Reynolds's pencil); and Peter the first, parallel in picture as in excellence to Charles the twelfth, frowning at each other with the same ferocity of feature that marked them living enemies; not even the lovely neighbour of Peter can melt him into the smallest expression of softness.—In this room, the company danced in two sets, about thirty couple in each set.

At twelve o'clock a new fair-cate opened, and invited the company to supper; and here was indeed an entertainment worthy an Earl of Salisbury; at the right of this fair-cate, were three supper-rooms, which rooms are fitted up in the first stile of modern elegance; and at the left was the great dining room: this had scarce any new decoration except the lamps, and had all that solemn dignity inseparable from Gothic apartments. Except the arms of that family at each end, there is nothing upon the walls but the picture of a horse, which Queen Elizabeth bestowed on the great Lord Burleigh. One science can only fit one genius, and this Princess was so profoundly skilled in politics, that she should be an empiric in other arts: in painting, however, she seems to have been a miserable judge; this horse is an enormous monster, destitute of shape, and symmetry. In this great hall were three tables, and these tables contained above two hundred persons; two hundred more were accommodated in the other rooms; if an idea can be formed of the feast of an ancient British Baron, from any modern entertainment, it must have been from the sight of this room on Thursday night. Two hundred persons of rank, fashion, fortune, figure, beauty, mirth, and manners, in one apartment, in the full fruition of festivity, with the music at top in a gallery, even.

As at the Royal feast for Persia won, By Philip's warlike son.

And this must certainly, from local circumstances, have the

advantage of the ancient entertainment, for whilst all the old hospitality is preserved, there must be an indispensable improvement in ease, polish, and rational refinement.

Never were tables furnished more liberally, never were guests served more regularly; four hundred persons were entertained with less noise and confusion, than a private party of twelve very frequently creates; every thing was disposed with so much exactness, order, and ease, that the servants had little else to do than to substitute plates, and this office was administered with incredible celerity. The wines were delicious in their respective kinds, the writer of this will swear for the claret, and all the rest were of the most excellent sort. The viands were as numerous in their genius, as exquisite in their quality; the most celebrated entertainment, mentioned in our history, is that given by Nevil, Archbishop of York, to Edward the Fourth; but if the Metropolitan exceeded in quantity, the Peer, without doubt, excels in number, species, and form; to multiply the pleasure, and augment the enjoyment, fantastic shapes were given to simple articles; turkeys were transformed into porcupines, tongues metamorphosed into dolphins, hams changed into geese, &c. In their naked unconcealed figures, hares, woodcocks, partridges, pheasants, and Guinea hens, were placed in the most unstinted abundance; soups, shell-fish, jellies, ices, and fruit of every kind; all that the palate could, or at least should desire, all that nature afforded in this country, all that art could fabricate, all that was proper, all that was possible to the season, was administered in the greatest plenty; nor were these efforts useless; never was company better pleased, the maxima of the merry moralist prevailed with all—(Dulce est desipere in loco) Lords and Commoners, Judges and Generals, Churchmen and Laymen, felt and confirmed it; age forgot her years, and gravity relinquished her affectation; felicity pervaded every part, and all were truly happy. The noble master of the mansion was the only person who did not sit to supper; his pleasure must have resulted from the satisfaction of his company; to that object he was most politely diligent; but this polite diligence might have been well remitted. An hereditary disposition to hospitality seems transmitted to Lord Salisbury; the great founder of his illustrious family was the most hospitable man in England. He entertained the Queen 12 times, and each visit cost him near 3000*l.* for the sometimes said five weeks. Much of the pleasures of Hatfield-house on Thursday night, derived from the well-bred affability, the amiable good humour, and the easy refinement of the noble hostess. She sat at the head of the centre table in the great room, surrounded by the families of Lord Clarendon, Judge Willes, Sir Thomas Rombold, Mr Byng, &c. This lady, who is upon the first line of the first list of fashionable beauties, is daughter to Lord Hillborough. She is distinguished for the sweetest manners, and the most polished accomplishments. She appears

It is not her number, or only number, that she speaks of her sons. Heaven bless the clergy!—*ubi spolia, ibi sacerdoti*—obliging creatures! Could any feast be wholesome without a priest! and did ever priest fail in hour of festivity? The divines were plentifully dispersed on Thursday at Hatfield and never did so many sacred souls, in fable satin, seem so sleek, so shining, and so satisfied before.

The quantity of plate bequeathed in the will of Lord Burleigh is a fact important enough to be recorded in history. It was immense; no less than 42,000*l.* worth, but he left the value of 12,000*l.* to his acquaintance; (though this great man had the first character for wisdom in his time, had he lived to make such a will in *my* time, he would be deemed a lunatic) and in the division of the remainder between five children, a very little share of it, between the losses of time and conversions of fashion, can exist at Hatfield at present; and yet the service of plate on Thursday night was enormous; allowing at the medium of two or three knives and forks to each person, there must have been 1200 knives and forks in use, which is prodigious in one article. There is a circumstance worthy of notice, and which raises the character of this entertainment above most others, that, when all the company had returned to the ball-room, the broken meats were removed, and replaced by untouched victuals, but of which little or no use was made.

Several cotillions were most admirably danced, and Lord Fairford, who dances with as much sprightliness as he acts in life with spirit and honour, protracted the pleasure, and maintained the mirth till six on Friday morning, when the company departed, as replete with the satiety, as delighted with the matchless elegance of their entertainment.

From the London Papers, Jan. 8.

LONDON.

The King of Poland is at present making a tour of all that remains to him of his kingdom. The Poles are in raptures at the sight of a Sovereign, who has hitherto never been seen in any part of the kingdom, except in and about the capital: The affability of Stanislaus makes the most lively impression on the hearts of his subjects; the greatest part of whom had never been blessed with a sight of their Prince; Stanislaus has passed through many places, where a King of Poland had not made his appearance for half a century back. The country gentlemen, who never go to the capital, and who had never seen the King, came in large bodies to meet him on the road, as he passed; and as it is impossible to see him without loving him, they returned to their seats in raptures, at the gracious reception they had met; and reproaching themselves, at the same time, for having once confederated against him.

Puns, says an humorous writer, are not wit, but many of them are strikingly pleasing. The dose of puns ought to be limited according to the constitution to which they are addressed, for some there are who cannot endure punning in a great degree. The best pun I ever heard was made by one of the most learned men of this age.—"What, (said he) is Majesty, when deprived of the external (M and Y) but A JEST!"

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Nov. 15.
"The grasshoppers known by the name of Asiatic, and which are the largest and strongest of the species, having passed last year from the provinces of Turkey into the Buckowina,

have been since sent back to us, by the injudicious, though well meant, conduct of the Governor of Hemberg: This officer seeing an immense cloud of these grasshoppers sailing through the air, caused the artillery and musketry of the place to play upon them; this broke the cloud, and the insects having divided into two bodies, one of them settled afterwards in Turkish Moldavia; the other in the Polish district of Huffyalin. Every thing was destroyed in the places where they passed, and laid their eggs. Each female lays from 150 to 200; from this a conjecture may be formed of the immense swarms that proceed from them, when they are not destroyed by the frost. They break from their eggs about the middle of May, and are then white; they afterwards turn to a dark brown. Their numbers in the district of Huffyalin were so great, that the whole surface of the earth seemed to be converted into grasshoppers; There was every reason to believe that from such immense quantities, the grass and corn would be all devoured; and the trees perish by having the bark all consumed by these insects; but fortunately by the good dispositions made by Baron de Rucks, first director of the district, the people were delivered from this Egyptian scourge. By the King's proclamation, a reward of a Polish florin was offered to every one, who should produce to persons appointed for the purpose, a koretz of these insects; a koretz being equal to two Austrian bushels: This proclamation produced the desired effect; for in the district of Huffyalin only, there were collected 14,380 bushels of grasshoppers, which were buried in very deep pits, dug for the purpose."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Barbadoes, to his friend in London, Nov. 30, 1781.

"In short, I know not what to recommend as to any further plan of business; so pray do nothing in it, till you hear from me again. During this war, we have had several alarms, but, I believe, none so well founded as that we are under at this moment.—The French fleet from America, consisting of 25 sail of the line and some frigates, having on board a number of troops, arrived at Martinico on the 24th instant. Before this arrival they had a number of troops there, and at this time, from what I can learn from a person who very lately came from thence, they must have from 10,000 to 12,000 men, ready for service. Were the whole regular force in these islands collected to one point, it is believed it would not amount to one third of their number; it is impracticable to collect that force to this or any one island; so you may judge of our situation."

"Although we think ourselves fortunate in our present Commander in Chief, General Christie, whom, from his conduct, we esteem an excellent and good officer, yet no abilities or exertion can be a match for such odds. The town, it seems, is not a good one. We are very backward in furnishing the carriage necessary for the business. We are compellable by law to do so, and we know our general disinclination to that sort of work, and our hope is in the uncommon and unremitting attention and vigour of our Governor, and that, if we are attacked, he will dispose of his handful of troops so well as to obtain, at least, a favourable capitulation for us, which too many on this island only look to.—It is a question whether the militia will do any thing. You know the attachments of many, and that we are much divided."

"No word of our fleet; but some victuallers arrived to us this day, with the St Albans man of war. I wish our effects were with you. I shall do as well as I can with them, and, in the mean time, let us hope for the best. Farewell."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 28.

"It is said that the States of Holland, before their last adjournment, took a pre-advice relative to the offer of a mediation made by the Empress of Russia, for an accommodation between the Republic and England; which pre-advice was, last Friday, brought into the Assembly of the States General, and contains, among the rest, it is said, "That their High Mightinesses accept the offer of the Empress, as far as the honour and dignity of the State will permit, on condition, nevertheless, that the treaty of neutrality shall form the basis, and that the Court of Petersburg in every particular fulfils the part to which she is thereby engaged."

"The different Admiralties of this Republic have presented a Memorial to their High Mightinesses, in which they propose to build 19 more ships of the line, viz. seven of 70 guns, and 12 of 60 guns; and their High Mightinesses have requested the Council of State to form an extraordinary petition on that subject."

"We are assured that the orders have been sent for the Dutch troops, which form the garrisons of the barrier towns, to quit them on the 7th of January, and commence their march to these provinces."

Belfast, January 4.

To GEORGE M. PORTIS, Esq; Collector, Belfast.

"SIR,

"I send the bearer express to inform you, the merchants and traders of Belfast, that this morning, at ten o'clock, arrived here the Active, of Maryport, for Dublin with coals, Joseph Hayton master, who was taken last night at five o'clock, (the Cal of Man then distant 7 leagues east) by the Fly privateer of Dunkirk, William Kipper commander, a small cutter carrying 10 six-pounders, the crew Irish and English, excepting six Frenchmen; the master of the collier says he believes her to be a smuggler, as he knew Kipper last summer, was twelve months on board the Black Prince, being then mate of this vessel, and taken. He ransomed for 280 guineas, payable to Mess. Porcau and Co. merchants, Dunkirk, whose bankers are Mess. Vandermalen and Pelt, merchants, London. The commander told he had four ransomers on board, but did not like them; that one of them was for an Irish brig ransomed at 5000 guineas. He was informed the privateer's crew consisted of 60 men, but says he could not carry so many; 30 were the most she could carry.

Yours, &c.

CH. MCCARTHY.

From the London Papers, Jan. 10.
L O N D O N.

Yesterday evening accounts were received at the Admiralty, brought by the Hon. Captain W. Charles Finch, of the Amazon frigate, with the melancholy information of the capture of the islands of St Eustatia and St Martin, by the French. Captain Finch was not immediately charged with the regular dispatches; and having received his intelligence only from some indirect quarter, some delusive hopes were last night entertained at the Admiralty, that this calamitous information might possibly prove premature. This morning, however, all doubt upon this subject was entirely removed, by the arrival of another officer, express from Sir Samuel Hood at Barbadoes. These dispatches are dated the 15th of December, and state that Sir Samuel Hood arrived at Barbadoes on the 13th of that month, where he learnt that the French had at last carried their long meditated scheme into execution, of striking some blow in that quarter; and that instead of Barbadoes or Jamaica, which were imagined to have been the immediate objects of their preparations, they had fatally, before his arrival, effected their real purposes, by the capture of St Eustatia and St Martin. Sir Samuel states, that according to the accounts received by him, there had not been so respectable a resistance made at Eustatia as might have been expected; that the Marquis de Bouille left Martinique on the 4th of December, and before the 13th, the day of Sir Samuel's arrival, was in secure possession of both the islands; that the whole of his force consisted only of two frigates and a sloop, with about six hundred and fifty men on board, and the force on the island of St Eustatia consisted of exactly 700 men. The Marquis de Bouille landed no more than 300, and it is represented to have taken the place by surprise. What were the reasons for the surrender, Sir Samuel adds have not yet transpired, but does not doubt that the Governor will be able to assign sufficient and satisfactory motives for his conduct. On the island of St Martin there was only one company of soldiers; and as it was otherwise in a very weak state of defence, its surrender was neither to be wondered at nor avoided. Thus, in one moment, are all the labours, all the honours of the present war, vanished and annihilated. Eustatia was the only compensation we had for Dominica, Grenada, Tobago, &c.—for a brave army captured at Saratoga—another at York Town—the loss of 60 millions of money, and what is worse than all the rest, for the destruction of a hundred thousand gallant Englishmen.—Eustatia was the exclusive solitary compensation for all these, and for poorly has this single remuneration for all our complicated misfortunes been protected, that two frigates, and a few cutters, were sufficient for its capture.—How long is this conduct to be borne!—Unnecessary opposition to the measures of Government, originating in factious or personal motives, is always despicable, but the individual must want every thing that either stimulates or alarms humanity, that can be a tame spectator of the effects arising from such accumulated neglects, aggravated incapacity, and variety of weakness.

The above accounts are brought by the Ranger cutter, of 12 guns, commanded by Lieutenant Alexander Hood. The Lord Hyde packet is also arrived, but left Barbadoes on the 19th of November, having been detained by bad weather, brings nothing but Governor Cunningham's justification, and from the Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis, until he has effected the entire exchange of the unfortunate veterans who shared captivity with him at York town. He is the more comforted, he says, for this voluntary absence from his native country, as he has the greatest reason to believe, that his men enjoy many satisfactions in consequence of his presence, which they might otherwise be deprived of. His Lordship speaks in the highest terms of the politeness of Mons. Rochambeau, and mentions that all the field officers in the army, lately under his command, have the honour of dining with that General alternately, and are treated by him on these occasions with a respect and attention that excites the most universal admiration. His officers, he adds, cast lots for the privilege of returning to England, and his Lordship expresses some reluctant satisfaction, as he terms it, that by the effect of this fortuitous decree lately made, he is to have the pleasure of General O'Hara's society in America, who proved unfortunate in his chance.—From the above letters, it is clear that all the accounts which have been circulated of his Lordship's daily to be expected arrival in England, are, for the present at least, entirely premature.

St Eustatius was taken by surprise the 17th of November. The commanding officer was taken without his shirt, bathing. Notwithstanding the amazing riches brought away by Sir George Rodney, it is said the French possessed themselves of 70,000l. in specie, at St Eustatius, besides prodigious quantities of stores. The island of St Eustatius, which was of no consequence while in possession of the English, is already represented as of the greatest importance to the enemy, and that the French ships of war lying there will command all the shipping at St Kitt's, from which it is not more than two hours sail. Yesterday there was a Levee at St James's, but very few of the Nobility were present; it broke up at two o'clock, after which a Council was held relative to the issuing out of a proclamation for a General Fast to be observed throughout Great Britain, some time in next month. Yesterday Lord Barrington was appointed Post Master General, in the room of Lord Le Despencer, and kissed his Majesty's hand on the above appointment. Yesterday Colonel Johnson, Major Drury, Generals Maclean, Sheene, and Wynian, with several other General Officers, kissed the King's hand at St James's, on their promotions, and took leave of the King on their setting off for their respective stations. Yesterday, the Hon. Capt. Finch, late of the Terrible man of war, was at the levee at St James's, and kissed the King's hand on his appointment to the command of a 74 gun ship, and at the same time took leave on his setting off for Portsmouth, preparatory to his putting to sea. Yesterday the Lords North, Amherst, Sandwich, and Germaine, had a long conference with the King, at the Queen's Palace. It is now positively said the two last are to retire. Morn. Post.

On Monday, Major Conway, son of Lord Hertford, with Capt. Churchill, set off for Weymouth, to embark for America.

Orders are sent to the Colonels of all the regiments of infantry on the British and Irish establishments to complete their corps immediately, as government have resolved on an early augmentation of the land forces this year.

Sir Henry Clinton's desire to be recalled has been delivered a fortnight ago to his Majesty, but we do not find that it is as yet ascertained who is to be his successor, though it is imagined that a means will be found to get Lord Cornwallis exchanged, that he may be appointed to that command.

Mr Laurens is expected in town again by the 25th of this month, some little time after which he will leave London on his return home, taking Paris in his way, for the purpose of paying a visit to Dr Franklin.

It is said that Lord Cornwallis will not be suffered to leave America on his return home to England, until Mr Laurens shall have actually made his appearance in Congress.

It may be depended on, there is a measure now in contemplation, which, if carried into execution, may once more unite America to Britain, which is this: One of the junta lately proposing to a Great Personage to depute some persons to enter into a conference with Mr Laurens ere he left this country, on the mode of a reconciliation for the honour and happiness of the whole empire, the Great Personage is said to have replied, "My Lord, as every proposal relative to the glory and welfare of my people, merits every attention, I will take your proposal into serious consideration."

Mr Cotford, the Chief of the East India Company's settlement at Madagaputnam, is just arrived at his mother's house at Little Chelsea.

We are happy to inform the public, that his accounts of the Company's affairs on the coast of Coromandel are extremely satisfactory.

A blue ribbon, it is said, will be offered to the Archduke of Russia, whenever, in his tour, he may visit this country.

At a Board of Admiralty held this week the following regulations were made, viz: That all Captains, serving under an Admiral, commanding a fleet or squadron, consisting of 20 line of battle ships, whether British, or those of our Allies, employed on the same service, shall rank with Rear-Admirals, and be entitled to the same share of prize money; and further, that all surgeons to the navy, shall in future receive the same share of prize-money, with the Lieutenants, Captains of Marines, and Masters.

Two new regiments of Dragoons, will be raised immediately, which are to have stations, on the sea coasts, during the summer.

Tortola, in the West Indies, said to be taken by the French, is the principal of the Virgin Islands, situate near Porto-Rico, and from whence all the trade is carried on: It is about fifteen miles long, and six broad; badly watered, and in general sickly. The inhabitants cultivate cotton, their staple and almost only commodity, and which they bring to great perfection, the other islands, six in number, are dependencies on it, and breed cattle, but in other respects are of very little consideration.

Advices have been received by government, which came by the way of Lisbon, that a Russian Squadron has been refused admittance into the inner harbour of Cadiz; though they were supplied with every necessary when they came to an anchor without that port. This circumstance looks propitious to this country, as it seems to be an indication of an approaching difference between the Empress and our enemies.—The Walcheren, a Dutch frigate arrived at Lisbon from the West Indies, the 10th of last month, and having been driven off the port of Cadiz, brings the above intelligence.

There have been much discomfiture and the tanners have difficulty. Cornwallis, we are happy to be able to set that important matter in a just light. Colonel Tarleton's legion of light horse, consisting of about 600, were nearly all Americans, and many of them deserters from the Americans. The Queen's Rangers, commanded by Colonel Simcoe, were many of them Americans, and a considerable number of them seamen.

We learn from the same correspondent, that the Charon was burnt by red hot shot from the enemy's batteries, as she lay close to the beach under York Town, several of which struck her; but one entering the boatwain's store-room, set the cordage on fire, and another, lodging in the sail-room, set the sails on fire; so that it communicated to the dry timbers, and in about sixteen hours, she was totally burnt to the water's edge. They were also obliged to scuttle and sink the Troy, of 28 guns, and the Guadalupe of 28 guns, with near fifty large transports, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. They burnt also the Vulcan fireship, with some sloops, in an ineffectual attempt to burn some French ships; and the Bonetta was taken; so that the nation sustains a great loss in the expense of those men of war and transports, a circumstance not hitherto publicly noticed.

The Dauphin Royal, a French vessel, on the 22d of last month, bound for Nantes, not striking to a Jerseyman when required, received a ball in her side, just below the water's surface, when she immediately filled and sunk. The crew were saved, and landed on the French shore.

Our last letters from Madrid advise, that Admiral Don Louis de Cordova was disgraced, in consequence of a formal accusation from the Court of Versailles, for not attacking the English Squadron last summer, when lying in Torbay, under the command of Vice-Admiral Darby, agreeable to the plan proposed by Mons. de Guichen, the French Commander, in the combined fleets.

As the wind has now got to the north, it is to be hoped, that Sir George Rodney and Sir Richard Bickerton will get soon out of the Channel.

General Rainsford is set out, over land, to go by the way of Leghorn, to relieve Sir William Draper, who is in a bad state of health at Minorca.

The Queen and Choiseul's party, which is very strong in the Cabinet, (says a correspondent at Paris) are doing their utmost to procure the port-fuille for Choiseul, and if he prevails, as is much expected, those who are acquainted with the ambitious views of this Minister will see the prospects of peace more distant than at any former period of the war. It is pretended here, (adds the same correspondent) that d'Orves has joined Hyder Ally, and taken Madras.

We hear the Emperor has entirely abolished all the convents; excepting two, those of Elizabeth and Ursuline. The nuns have liberty of following their own choice, either retiring to the two remaining convents, or taking husbands, and living where they please.

Notwithstanding the appearance of reserve with which the States-General have returned an answer to the Empress of Russia's offer of mediation, it is certain their thoughts are much turned to peace. The whole nation, a few designing men excepted, are weary of a war by which they have already suffered so much, and which threatens them with still greater misfortunes. But though such be the general disposition of all

parts of people, the members of the Government are greatly at a loss how to act on the present occasion. They find themselves surrounded with difficulties on every side. If they continue the war, they see an end to their commerce, their only support; and if they agree to a separate peace, they apprehend other dangers from the resentment of France. Having such prospects on either hand, they are greatly embarrassed in their councils; so that, though they are unanimous in their wishes, their fears compel them to an irresolute conduct.

Extract of a letter from Scilly, Dec. 30.

"These deserted islands were never visited with more inclement and boisterous weather than we have experienced since the commencement of the present month; indeed, for two months we have had nothing but storms. Seven ships have been lost in the three last weeks, all foreign, of which two were privateers. The wrecks have been driven on shore here in different places, but as we have seen nothing of the crews, they probably have all perished."

Extract of a letter from Deal, Jan. 9.

"Yesterday the wind blew a storm, which drove a number of small vessels from their anchors and cables to sea; one of these went on shore on the Godwin; and as the wind continued to blow so hard that none of the Deal boats could put off to her assistance, she bulged, and is totally lost; the crew, however, were saved by their own boat."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Jan. 6.

"Yesterday the Formidable and Namur, of 90 guns each, got into the Sound; Sir George Rodney went on board the former, and hoisted his flag at the main-top about eight o'clock in the evening, when the whole fleet cheered him. The Admiral has this instant thrown out a signal for all officers and boats to repair on board; so that, as the wind is coming about to the North-ward, the Squadron will probably soon be under way."

E D I N B U R G H.

[The London Post did not arrive this evening till half past five o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 10.

"Monday last, the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the American department, waited upon the King with a formal resignation of the same; which his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept of. The office has since been offered to Lord Walsingham, Mr Jenkinson, and Lord Barrington, who severally declined accepting the same. In consequence of this, the department is to be abolished in future, and the business of it transferred jointly by the two remaining Secretaries of State. Lord Hillsborough, however, is to be the corresponding Minister. Lord George Germaine has certainly retired in disgust, and is not to have the English Peerage so long promised him."

"Lord Barrington, who is made joint Post-Master, in the room of the late Lord Le Despencer, owes his appointment solely to the King, who gave it to him in opposition to the Bedford party."

"The re-capture of St Eustatia has given a very general surprise, especially as it was taken by 350 men. The evening papers will bring you a very full account of this, except that the Governor, who was bathing himself at the time the island was invaded, had only just time to put on his breeches before he was seized upon; and that only one man of the garrison survived."

"By a letter received this evening from Barb. Mr Laurens appears to be in a fair way of getting his health in a very short time, sufficiently to enable him to throw away his crutches. Just before he left London, he drew upon a capital house in the city, on which he had a large demand, of a long standing, for 500 l. The bill was immediately honoured. The amount of Mr Laurens's demand, on persons in this country, is said to be not less than between twenty and thirty thousand pounds."

"The following is the true occasion of that gentleman's release from his confinement in the Tower:—Upon the capture of Lord Cornwallis, Congress made a resolution to demand of the British Ministry the person of Mr Laurens in lieu of General Burgoyne. This resolution was sent to Dr Franklin at Paris, and by him forwarded to Mr Burke, who immediately waited upon Lord North with the same, conveying also a private note from the Doctor, that if the requisition was not complied with, Lord Cornwallis would be committed to the county-goal of Philadelphia, and there kept a close prisoner. The effect of this is too well known to be mentioned. The very next day but one after Mr Burke had waited on the Minister, Mr Laurens was set at liberty."

"The English Theatrical Company at Ostend is daily increasing. Mr Wilson, and Mr Wewitzer, both of Covent-Garden Theatre, finding their situation here rather inconvenient to them, have set off for that place; and several others are expected very soon to follow."

Extract of another letter from London, Jan. 10.

"A West India mail, arrived this day, brings account of St Eustatia being retaken, also St Martin's by the Dutch. There is a bad report of Tortola, we hope without foundation. There are likewise letters from Antigua, where they seem also apprehensive, a copy of one of which I inclose."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, Nov. 30. 1781, received this day.

"We are, at present, under great apprehensions here, having, this morning, accounts of nineteen sail of the line being arrived at Martinique; and that St Martin's is retaken by the Dutch from Curacao. Our principal dependence, should we be attacked, is on the commanding officer, who is indefatigable in making every preparation for a vigorous defence. We hope, in our next, to give you more pleasing accounts."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenock, to his son in Edinburgh, dated 13th current, one o'clock afternoon.

"Just now, the Mary, Captain Martin, with tobacco, arrived here from New York in twenty-nine days. She parted, the fourth day after sailing, with the convoy, among which were four ships for this port, and many for England, in one of which Lord Cornwallis comes passenger. The Mary is much damaged in her rigging, but met with no trouble at sea. She has brought nothing new that has as yet transpired. The four ships from which she parted are soon expected."

Mrs Rigg of Dounfield was safely delivered of a daughter at Tarvet, Life-shire, on Thursday the 10th current.

The Betty, Henderlop, from Alloa, which was drove upon the Bacon Rock, in the entrance to the harbour of Leith, on Friday the 28th ult. and by which so many lives were unfortunately lost, as formerly mentioned, was this day weighed up and brought into the harbour."

Monday night, about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in a

ship in Sunderland, having her full complement of the inhabitants, so that as the fire spread, it reached the ship, and a gentleman in fire; but by the activity of the people only were hurt, joining to the knowledge of their goods moving in the harbour.

To-morrow, the watch of business. A letter from the Secretary, contains the news, arrived there a few days since, chief of dependencies, American States, and delegates to the Convention. What an accession, from the Secretary will bear, may be—; in times of such hundred years' wool amounted. The period advanced, and the billings a pack.

Two gentlemen, a young Prince, to visit all the islands; then said that there is a great manner of lightning, one into a small strongly the light; a lamp, that glimmering at any distance adopting the Lord to need observation.

The great day morning, continued above, the houses, great numbers to the great, from the great, no lives were.

A few years' and alarming, in a great measure to find, on counties, a efficient employment, especially the far from being, addition of a Highlands. Each six years' number; and in

Intelligence, water, command, of Wexford, his Majesty's, Friday morning, cutter of 22 guns, the frigate, guns, which, the Stag, who, men on board, informer. At, and, and, of the Highlands, volunteer, eight, to, sent to the, rators, being, landed, be the one who, called the Anti, The Right Hon, indebted (what, ried attention, as may be, a total change, then warehouse, the approbation.

The Lisbon, Irish goods, the release of, of Hillsborough, Her Port, having on, into the, tribute among, fruits of the, for which we, shed thousands.

Many people, acquaint himself, ent Session of, not give a false, concerning, sort any motive, power. Which the, one-third, the Secre, any thing, anegyrical he, subject was, The greatest, now on our, serious fifteen, hope they will

ship in Sunderland harbour close to Mr. Thornhill's key, and having her full complement of stores on board, with the guns loaded, the inhabitants and soldiers could give her no assistance; so that as the fire proceeded, her guns were discharged, and at last it reached the powder room, when she blew up. Another ship, and a gentleman's raft yard near her, were several times in fire; but by the proper direction of the water engine, and the activity of the people they were preserved. Happily a few people only were hurt in the confusion, though the inhabitants adjoining to the key were in the most imminent danger, in removing their goods. It is supposed to have happened by a hole being in the hearth, which let the hot ashes through it.

To-morrow, the Court of Session will sit down for the dispatch of business, the Christmas recess being now at an end.

A letter from St. Christopher's, dated the 3d of November, contains the disagreeable intelligence of a schooner having arrived there a few days before, advising, that the Life of Providence, chief of the Bahamas, and Bermudas, together with a dependencies, had acceded to the federal union of the American States, and were preparing to send two members each, delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia.

What an accession there will be to the revenue of England, from the exportation of wool, under a smart duty as will bear, may be judged from the experience of former times:—in times when commerce was but in the cradle, above one hundred years ago, the duties then paid on the exportation of wool amounted to 200,000 l. a year!

The period above referred to, was the reign of the Third Edward, and the quantum of the duty then imposed was fifty shillings a pack.

Two gentlemen speaking, the other day, of the travels of a young Prince-Bishop, one of them said, it was his intention to visit all the European courts in amity with Great Britain; then said the other, he will return without visiting any.

There is a great advantage in London, that arises from the manner of lighting the lamps; which is, that the wick is put into a small glass lamp, which by its transparency reflects only the light; whereas, here, the wick is compressed into a lamp, that glimmers only a few dull rays, and that without emitting any serviceable distance. The additional expence of adopting the London mode of lighting the lamps; is too trivial to need observation.

Extract of a letter from Sligo, Jan. 1.

The great storm of wind and rain on Thursday night and Friday morning last, has done considerable damage in this town. continued about 14 hours without intermission, when the sudden squalls, at intervals, were so violent, as to blow down the houses, greatly strip others, and tumble several stacks of corn to the ground. There are dismal accounts of its ill effects from the neighbourhood all round, but we are happy to hear no lives were lost.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 5.

A few years ago the emigrations from this kingdom were sad and alarming subject of complaint; the war which followed in a great measure put a stop to them, and we have the pleasure to find, that the poorer class of people in the northern counties, who were chiefly those who emigrated, find sufficient employment at home, to procure a comfortable livelihood, especially the inhabitants of the sea coasts, which coasts, far from being deserted, are, from the spirit with which the emigrants are carrying on, become each day more populous; by addition of a great number of Scotch, from the Hebrides and Highlands. The herring boats of Loughswilly alone, which six years ago were computed at 500, are now double number; and industry seems at last to have visited our island.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 7.

Intelligence having been received here last week, that a cutter, commanded by one Kelly, said to be a native of the city of Wexford in this kingdom, was cruising in this channel his Majesty's frigate the Stag sailed in quest of her, and Friday morning saw her off Wicklow Head; the privateer cutter of 22 guns, six and nine pounders immediately on sight of the frigate, bore away, firing at times some of her stern guns, which however did no damage worth mentioning to the Stag, who in return plied her bow chase, which killed men on board the cutter, one of whom unfortunately was the commander. At last, getting within pistol shot, the cutter, on Saturday arrived in our bay. Yesterday morning a party of the Highland regiment, and detachments from some volunteer corps, brought the prisoners, to the number of twenty-eight, to town; and all but seven, (who being foreigners sent to the prison in the Lons) were lodged in Newgate, being natives of his Majesty's dominions. Kelly was landed. There were six ransomers on board the prize, the one who unfortunately lost his life. The privateer called the Anti-Briton, and was fitted out at Dunkirk.

The Right Hon. Mr. Forster, to whom this country is indebted (whatever his political abilities may be) for his undivided attention to promote such wholesome domestic regulations as may best serve our manufactures, we hear intends to effect a total change in the management of the Irish silk and linen warehouses, having digested a plan for that purpose, the approbation of the Dublin Society.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 8.

The Lisbon business is at end, at least as far as relates to Irish goods that have lain there so long under seizure, and the release of which our dear countryman and minister, the Earl of Hillsborough, after taking a year to consider of it, applied to Her Portuguese Majesty, in answer to the said application, having ordered them out of the depository of contraband, not into the hands of the Irish factors, but to an officer to distribute among the poor of her capital. These are the fruits of the free trade Great Britain has given to Ireland, for which we have so nobly taxed ourselves the sum of one hundred thousand pounds per annum.

Many people are impatient to hear how Secretary Eden acquit himself of his promise, made the first week of the last Session of Parliament.—That if the Court of Portugal not give a favourable answer to the remonstrances of our country, concerning the Irish trade, he would either move or carry any motion that should be made to take the remedy in power. What remedy can now be given, the money bills, which the wines of Portugal are favoured beyond those of any other, one-third in the duty being passed for two years? Some say the Secretary will not put his lips about it; or, if he says anything on the occasion, it will be only a sequel of an eulogy pronounced on the Earl of Hillsborough, when the subject was first mentioned in the House.

The greatest quantity of herrings known for many years now on our coasts, and taken with the greatest ease. The numerous fishermen have now a source of wealth opened, which they hope they will profit of.

"Last night, about eight o'clock, the Town-Major, and one of the King's messengers, accompanied by a troop of horse, conducted to the New Prison, Captain Kelly, commander of the Anti-Briton privateer, that was taken on Monday last by the Stag frigate; also his second Captain, named Kenny, two Lieutenants, and two fore-mast men; all of whom are supposed to be Irishmen. Captain Kelly is well known in Dublin, and about three years ago got three chests of arms from the city, under pretence of commanding a letter of marque to New York, and as a cruiser against out combined enemies. The return he has made seems not to have been very grateful. He failed lately from Dunkirk, and captured six vessels in our Channel.

"The Attorney-General, and two other Members of the Privy Council are, we hear, this evening to examine Captain Kelly, and such of his crew as appear to be natives of these kingdoms, previous to a legal procedure, which is to be instituted against them for high treason.

"It is said Captain Cooper, of the Stag frigate, hesitated for some time in sending Kelly on shore, until a messenger from the Lord Lieutenant was dispatched, to convince him, that it would be difficult to convict this piratical renegade any where but in Dublin, where the identity of his person could be proved by many witnesses."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Jan. 9.

"Captain Kelly seems to be not in the least affected with his present situation, and considers this change of fortune as a mere bagatelle, beneath making any impression upon a gentleman of his spirit and humanity. The Captain imagines that, by the assistance of le Roy de France, whose signature he displays to a scrap of parchment, he will be able to baffle the utmost efforts of the King's lawyers, and once more be liberated to plunder the property of the subjects of his native land with impunity.

"There does not seem to be a doubt entertained, but Kelly will add one more to the numerous throng that occasionally make their exit from that tree which so often has promoted the good of the community, by ridding the world of villains disgraceful to human nature.—The horrid treatment of poor Lieutenant Vickers, of the Hope cutter, with his brave crew, is recent in every memory.—This renegade refused quarter to these tars, after fighting him nobly with an inferior force; and continued, when they had pulled down their colours, pouring in his broadsides.—Some of his infernal crew, after they boarded the Hope cutter, cut and abused in a shocking manner several of the men.—He can scarce escape the reward due for his inhumanity and piracy, as the most positive evidence can be produced of his being born in this country."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.
C A B I N E T.
PRESENT, The PRESIDENT, and A, B, C, &c.

THE Subject now under deliberation is, In what manner should we conduct the war, so as to obtain an honourable and advantageous peace?

A. The wealth of Great Britain is very great. Unless increase of taxes keeps pace with increase of wealth, farewell to sobriety and industry.—In place of a war by detachments, let us employ an army of 50,000 Russians, exterminate the men and women of America, who are tainted with the crime of independence; send forth the Court Chaplains as Missionaries and Bishops, in order to propagate the sound doctrine of obedience; exterminate even the children who exceed the sixth year of their age; train up the remaining infants in the fear of the parent state; and when they are old, and kept in awe by Russians, they will not depart from us.

B. If we grant independence to ungrateful America, she will put to the trial our Christian virtues; if we give her our cloak, she will take our coat likewise. Farewell to our sugar islands; we must cease to be a great and commercial nation.

C. I perfectly agree with the Noble Lords who have spoken immediately before me.

D. As the French, by our singular good-will and pleasure, have acquired so great a naval force, the transporting of troops across the Atlantic seems to me very hazardous. Allowing, however, 50,000 men to be raised, hired, and to be all landed in America, which is surely allowing more than ever will happen, I don't see that we are thereby one jot nearer our purpose. Nay, I even think, that we thereby advance towards destruction. The expence of Continental armies in America will employ so great a portion of our finances, that the French, in place of an equality at sea, will soon become our masters; and then, farewell indeed, and a long farewell too, to all our former greatness. Trade cannot flourish, unless when founded upon mutual consent and mutual benefit. I venture, therefore, to assert, that our American war will, by posterity, be considered as similar to the Croisades, the conquest of France by the Plantagenets, or Harry the Eighth's fire and sword courtship of a Scotch heiress. America neither is the sole, nor by any means the most important object of the present war; and indeed, the question stated by the Lord President is very wisely a general one, viz. By what means are we to obtain an honourable and advantageous peace? The loss of America, no doubt, will be a loss. It is not, however, impossible to acquire an equivalent.

Let us reconcile our pride to the idea of granting independence to America, and thereby we acquire, at least, the best chance of regaining the mastery at sea, which infers an honourable and advantageous peace. A few ports upon the American coasts are necessary for us. These I would endeavour to keep; but then, not to do things by halves, these ports must be made perfectly free. In a word, if France enable America to take 21 shillings out of my pocket, and if I, by way of retaliation, can take a guinea from France, I am no worse than formerly. Such should be the leading feature of our political aspect. If we decrease our army, and greatly encrease our fleet, every thing great and desirable is in our reach; whereas, by pushing in America, not only will we lose America, but we lose an equivalent for this loss. In short, we set, like Lucifer, never again to rise.

There are some secondary considerations which I shall just hint at. By means of a heavy profit, I would tempt the northern powers to sell ready-made ships of war. A million per annum, so employed, would be the most efficacious of all subsidies; and, as fast as possible, I would make up matters with Spain and Holland. Spain, undoubtedly, has much more territory than she makes a good use of; and, nevertheless, from a mere point of honour, she sacrifices a great deal in order to recover Gibraltar and Port Mahon. I have no doubt that Spain would give a very valuable consideration to be gratified in her point of honour. As ships and sugar islands are primary objects with me, and are, in effect, of very little use to

Spain, I would put them in the scale against the conquests of Queen Anne in the Mediterranean.

E. What has now been said, by the noble Lord who spoke last, fills me with indignation. He proposes to ruin us, by dismembering America from the empire; and, to this treasonable sacrifice, he adds a free-will offering of Gibraltar and Port Mahon. Methinks I see the shade of Marlborough bursting the ponderous marble jaws of his monument, and making the author of this proposal horrible in our eyes. The generous nature of our game cocks, of our bull dogs, to say nothing of our race horses, all stimulate us to virtue. Have we forgot Cressy and Blenheim, Agincourt and Ramillies, La Hogue and Gillicranky; and, from the summit of glory, must we sink into reptiles? No! Rather armed with despair, like Milton's devils, let us put all to the risk, and, if we must die, let us die be-famed with the blood of our enemies.

F. I venture to say, there is never an attorney's apprentice but knows that the lives and fortunes of America are forfeited to his Majesty for the crime of high treason.—If we wish to give respect to law, stability to Government, and to prevent the contagion of a bad example, this horrid crime must not pass without condign punishment. If Britain cannot execute justice against criminals, let us call in the aid of Russians, of Prussians, of Turks, Tartars, Hottentots, and Oraheites, rather than submit to the insult. I would grant America to the Pope, and allow him to establish there the laws of the Dominicans, which are fitter for them than the gentle, too gentle laws of Britain.

G. I advise a speedy and cordial reconciliation with America. Let us encrease our fleet, and decrease our army! It is by this means only that France can be made to pay the bill of costs; and, therefore, this plan has my approbation here, and shall assuredly have my support and voice in another place.

Edin. Jan. 4. 1782. N E R V A.

To comply with IGNORAMUS A CITIZEN'S request, in publishing the papers he calls for, would greatly exceed the bounds of a news-paper. We beg leave, therefore, to refer him, for the information he requires, to the Clerk of the Trustees.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 10. Edinburgh, Couper, from Shetland, with fish and goods.
Industry, Bond, from Lydn, with barley.
Industry, Duncanson, from Alloa, in ballast.

14. Betty, Clark, from Glasgow, in ballast.
Friends Endeavour, Hutton, from Sealock, with goods.
Three Brothers, Runciman, from Dunbar, with grain.
Margaret and Janet, Scotland, from Perth, with grain.
Hawk, St. Clair, from Stockton, with cheese.

SAILED.

James's, Withart, for Newcastle, with goods.
Nelly, Tulloch, for Glasgow, with goods.
Lovely Peggy, Ross, for ditto, with barley.
Industry, Duncanson, for Alloa, with goods.
Offend, Wood, for Offend, with goods.
Katty, Munro, for Inverness, with goods.
Industry, Bond, for Fife-Row, with barley.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 11. Bella, Morrison, from Stornaway, with goods.
Excise Cutter from a cruise.

Trinity House, Leith, Jan. 11. 1782.

THE MASTER represented, that he had called

this meeting to have the opinion of this House concerning the MARINE BILL, which had been several times already before the House, and wanted to know if this Incorporation meant to petition Parliament in support of said bill, or if they meant to oppose the bill, or to be silent on the matter at present.

The Meeting taking the above into consideration, they are of opinion, That no petition should be sent to the House of Commons on the subject; and that it is the opinion of this House, that said Marine Bill is not for the interest of the seafaring people, or of the nation at large; and therefore the Meeting do hereby disapprove of said bill, and declare that it shall not be supported by this House in any shape whatever. And the Meeting authorise the Master to write to Mr. Stevenson at London, that, if said bill is brought into the House of Commons, this House will oppose the same.—Signed in the minute-book by the MASTER.

DESERTED from the South Fencible Regiment at Glasgow,

10th January 1782,

JAMES SCOTT, a recruit, born in the parish of Stow, in the county of Mid Lothian; twenty years of age, five feet nine inches high, fresh complexion, stout and well made, dark brown short hair; has been employed as a herd. He left a recruiting party at Selkirk about this time last year, and was lately apprehended near the borders of Northumberland, where he had been working since he deserted last year. Went off with new regimentals, with a new green maul or plaid, with a red sash. Whoever shall apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals in Great Britain, will receive TWO GUINEAS over and above the allowance by act of Parliament, by applying to the commanding officer at Glasgow.

FARMS in Roxburghshire to LET.

TO be SET, and entered to on the 26th May 1782 as to the grass-ground and houses, and to the ground in tillage at the separation of the corn-crop 1782 from the ground;

The FARMS of HOWAHILL and HIGHEREND, in the parish of Hobbirk and thire of Roxburgh, either separately or together, and for such number of years as can be agreed upon.

Mr. Thomas Waugh, Jedburgh, has power to set these farms, with whom any person inclining to be tenant may communicate.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES DUNLOP late Merchant in Glasgow.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of Mr. Dunlop have resolved, with the approbation of the Commissioners, to divide among the said creditors, at Whitsunday next, the whole funds recovered since making the first dividend in November 1772: And they intimate, to those who have not received the first dividend, if there are any, that if they do not prove their debts, and lodge their claims in the hands of Claud Marshall writer in Glasgow, agent for the Trustees, between Candlemas next, they will be excluded from both dividends, as the Trustees will make a final division of the whole funds remaining in their hands.

Glasgow, 29th August 1781.

Alexander Spairs.
Andrew Blackburn.
Andrew Sym.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of MUAT AND AITKEN Merchants in Edinburgh, and GEORGE MUAT AND CO. Merchants at Sealock.

ON the 17th of April last, Sequestration was awarded, by the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, of the personal estate of the said Companies, situated within the jurisdiction of the Court of Session; and due and regular intimation was given, as appointed by the statute. Since then, sundry meetings of the Creditors of said Companies have been held, and various proposals made for a settlement of the affairs; but such measures failing of success, a general meeting of the Creditors, held on the 17th December last, continued the affairs under the management of the Court of Session, whereby a division of the funds recovered will take place after the expiry of nine months from the sequestration being awarded. Notice is therefore hereby given, that such Creditors of either Company, as have not hitherto lodged their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, will forthwith lodge the same with Mr. Alexander Menzies clerk of session, and clerk to the sequestration, or William Sprott solicitor at law, Edinburgh, factor on the said sequestrated estates. Certifying, that such creditors as may fail to do so betwixt and the 17th February next, will be cut-off from a share of the first division of the funds recovered.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. THE LATE WILLIAM HILL, Esquire's ORMSKIRK MEDICINE.

ONE MILES BARTON, having advertised, in several newspapers, a composition of his own, under the above title, and expressly asserted, that it is prepared from a receipt given by the late William Hill, Esq.—Messrs HILL and BERRY think it a duty incumbent on themselves, to prevent the Public being misled in an affair of so much importance, to declare, That the whole is an absolute fallacy, and without the least foundation in fact whatever; for that the said Miles Barton neither EVER WAS, OR IS possessed of any receipt given by the said William Hill, Esq; for preparing the above Medicine.

THE MEDICINE

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs William Hill and James Berry, Is (by appointment)

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,

At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, At 5s. 3d. each Dose, with proper Directions for its Application. The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold nowhere else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

* This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to ANIMALS. In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above, price 5s. 3d. the dose, with proper directions.

Where may be had,

I. PECTORAL BALM OF HONEY,

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with success, by an incredible number of people, is the best proof that possibly can be exhibited in its favour. The superior virtue it possesses over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Consumptions, is universally acknowledged. This has induced mean and interested persons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have sometimes imposed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore respectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is sold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executors, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by said GEORGE REID, and no where else in Edinburgh.

The Balm of Honey, within those few years, has been found useful in other diseases; such as the Gravel, Cholera, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life necessary.

SOLD by GEORGE REID, Printer, Fisher's Land Close, Edinburgh.

2. ESSENCE OF WATER DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE OF GOLDEN ROD. Price 4s. the bottle.

4. And the following MEDICINES, at 3s. each bottle.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diseases.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE OF POLYPODY. THE FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual constiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease; and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon brings down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palles and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.

9. ALBEDIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

12. THE CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy; it softens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common Asthma.

13. PALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakness of Age.

15. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weakness in either sex; whether occasioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and Exhausting Drains. They strengthen, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and at a certain period, it is most highly useful.

16. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the spirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Disorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Disorders. 2s. 6d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of cases, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is sold at 1s. the six papers. One paper is a dose.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary passages, and small Stones.

Of whom also may be had,

FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3s. the bottle.—N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15s.

THE CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10s. 6d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5s. the bottle.

EDINBURGH SYMPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5s. the small, and 10s. 6d. the large bottle.

AT LEITH FOR LONDON.

THE BETSY AND BROTHERS,

DAVID WISHART, Master, Lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and is expected to sail with first convoy.

N. B. For freight or passage apply to Peter and Francis Forrester, Edinburgh, or to the Master on board.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS, Edin. Nov. 29. 1781.

WHEREAS JAMES DICK, tailor in Pittenweem, and THOMAS FERGUSSON, gardener in Earlsferry, have applied to the Barons for a Gift of *Ultimus Hares* of the effects of the deceased ANN ROSS, daughter of Andrew Ross tailor in Pittenweem.—Of which application the Barons have ordered this notice to be given.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS, Edin. Dec. 18. 1781.

ELISABETH RICHARD, Wife of James Strath in Abernethy, with consent of her said Husband, has applied to the Barons for a Gift of *Ultimus Hares* of the effects of the deceased WILLIAM BELL in Auchenarder, in the county of Perth.—Of which application the Barons have ordered this notice to be given.

To be SET or SOLD, at Newbigging, near Musselburgh, HOUSE and Offices, Garden, and two Inclosures, for many years possessed by Mr Adam Ewart of Saillfoot, now the property of Mr Tweedie of Oliver.

For particulars, apply to Mr Robert Jamieson writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr Archibald Conchran at Musselburgh, who have over to conclude a bargain. Thomas Cockburn weaver in Newbigging will show the premises.

HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, AND STABLE TO SELL.

TO BE SOLD, and entered to Whitunday next, THAT Large, Elegant, and Commodious HOUSE, with the Garden thereto belonging, lying upon the fourth side of St Andrew's Square, and presently possessed by the Countess of Errol. As also, the COACH-HOUSE, and STABLE for six horses, opposite to the garden, and situated on the fourth side of St Andrew's Muf-Lane.

Enquire at the proprietor, No. 16. Prince's Street.

A HOUSE and WRIGHT'S SHOP TO SELL.

TO be sold by voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 29th day of January current, between the hours of five and six afternoon, that commodious Dwelling-house, of seven rooms and a kitchen, entering from the Horse Wynd of Edinburgh, with a back entry from the Cowgate, as lately possessed by Dr Buchan, with a small house thereto adjoining, possessed by Mr Kinnaird as an laboratory; also a Wright's Shop, Warehouse, and Yard, entering from the Horse Wynd, as presently possessed by Mr Mathie Wright.

The premises will be sold either in one lot or separately, as purchasers shall incline. Those desirous of viewing the house are requested to call on Mondays and Tuesdays between twelve and two o'clock. For the conditions of sale, and progress of writs, apply to Robert Playfair writer, Leitherton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THAT large elegant HOUSE facing the General Post-Office, New-Bridge, Edinburgh, consisting of eleven rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, water closet, &c. To be entered to immediately, or at Whitunday next, with or without two storeys and cellars, that enter from Halkerton's Wynd.—May be seen from one to two o'clock every day.

A LODGING to be SOLD, or LET in TACK,

BEING the first Flat of that large Land lately built, on the west side and middle of Carrubber's Close, immediately entering from the court, consisting of kitchen, seven fire rooms and closets, two large cellars, and water-pipe, substantially built, and neatly finished, warranted free of vermin. This lodging is very proper for any Gentleman in public business, as it is of easy access from a paved court, in the middle of the Old Town, with a communication by the foot of the close to the New Town. It has no burden of any of the roof.

For further particulars, enquire at the lodging, which will be shown any day from eleven forenoon till two afternoon.

N. B. A single horse stable and hay-loft may be got, if wanted.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

TO be exposed to SALE, by public roup, within the house of John Bain vintner in Borrowstounness, on Monday the 4th of February 1782, at twelve o'clock.

THE NATURAL WOOD OF KINNEILL, in the neighbourhood of Borrowstounness, consisting of Oak, Alb, Beech, and Alder, and extending to 70 acres or thereby. To be properly cut and stoned. It is upwards of 30 years since any of this Wood was last cut.

The articles of sale may be seen in the hands of John Burrel Chamberlain of Kinneil, at his house, at Snab, by Borrowstounness, who will show the wood to any person intending to purchase.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

TO be exposed to sale, by public roup, within the Town Hall of Hamilton, upon Monday the 11th day of February 1782, at twelve o'clock.

THE WOOD growing in the Back Muir of Hamilton, containing about 200 acres, consisting of Oak, Alb, Fir, Beech, &c. The Wood to be holled out, so as to prevent growing.

Also, the NATURAL WOOD growing in the eastern part of High Parkwood of Bothwell, containing about 15 acres, and consisting of Oak, Alb, Birch, Alder, &c. To be cut, and properly stoned.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Messrs John Burrel or John Boyes at Hamilton.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on the 16th January 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS of LINDSAYLANDS, lying in the county of Clydesdale, and parish of Biggar, and situate upon the banks of the Clyde, within half a mile of that town. They are of a good quality, completely inclosed, the hedges thriving, as also some young plantations. The lands are let to three substantial tenants, whose farm-houses are all in good repair, the rent between 160 and 170 l. per annum. For encouragement of bidders, the upset price will be 3500 l. Sterling.

The progress of writs, rental, articles of roup, and plan of the lands, to be seen in the hands of Thomas Smith writer, Argyle's Square, who will inform as to further particulars.

SALE OF LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE,

And Upset Price reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 6th of February 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh.

The Lands of WESTER BALLADO, with a Fourth Part of the Lands of EASTER BALLADO, lying in the parish and shire of Kinross.

These lands lie within a mile of the thriving village of Kinross, on the great post-road to Perth. They consist of about 500 acres, great part of which are of a fine rich quality; and, from their vicinity to coal and lime, and being central to several good market-towns, are capable of great improvement.

For further particulars, apply to John Grame writer to the signet, George Stewart, younger, of Argaty, or James Balfour accountant in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 22d day of April next, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

All and Whole the Mains of EARLSTOWN, comprehending Pumailligat, and Muir of Earlstown; the Lands of Milton Park, lying in the parish of Dalry; All and Whole the Lands of Over, Mid, and Nether Barkeoch, comprehending Hannatoun and Barchank; the Lands of Knockbein, Largmore, Dukelshower, Altabastie, Braid, Burnhead, Glenrie, Drumbrise, Over, Mid, and Nether Garvories, and Lochsprag, lying in the parish of Kells, and all in the shewtry of Kirkcudbright: As also, the Lands of Capenoch and Culbae, lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright, and shewtry of Wigtown.—These lands yield yearly of free rent 1040 l. 17 s. 2 d. 10-12ths Sterling.

They consist of 13,912 acres or thereby; are mostly adapted for pasture of black cattle and sheep, are free from winter storms, and abound with game of all sorts. The farm-houses are in good order. There is a great extent of growing timber, both natural and planted on the lands. The natural wood was sold about sixteen years ago, (when timber and bark were not of half the value they are now) for 2000 l. Sterling. There is planting and natural wood now fit for cutting, worth 1000 l. Sterling. Considerable grasslands were paid for the tacks, which are mostly near expiring. The lands hold of the Crown; and, by extent and valuation, give four freehold qualifications in the said shewtry, and the lands of Capenoch and Culbae entitle to a vote in the shire of Wigtown.

The mansion-house on the Mains of Earlstown is in good order, surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situated on the river Kenn, which runs through a large wood belonging to this estate; and, near the house, forms a beautiful cascade, at the foot of which there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the cess-books at 5 l. Scots.

The progress of writs, which are clear, particulars of the rental, and articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of Messrs David Russell accountant, the trustee, and John Syme writer to the signet.

Mr Newall at Earlstown, the proprietor, will shew the lands, and commune with any person inclining to make a private purchase.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Monday the 22d day of April 1782, between the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

The Lands and Estate of KENMORE, lying lying in the parishes of Dalry, Balmacellan, and Kells, and shewtry of Kirkcudbright; holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 3439 l. Scots, consisting of the number of acres, and paying the rents following:

	A. R. F.	L. s. d.
I. Barony of Gordonstown, parish of Dalry,	7390 3 12	300 13 5
II. Barony of Balmacellan, in Balmacellan parish,	3163 0 14	341 16 6
III. Barony of Kenmore, parish of Kells,	6802 2 6	344 4 5
IV. Royal Burgh of New Galloway, and Burgh-roads,	17,356 1 32	1186 14 4
		318 7 4

The tenants are valued; and there are many privileges and conveniences attending this estate, which is at present so low set, that at a moderate computation the rents will, in five years, as the tacks expire, rise to about 2000 l. yearly. There is a great extent of natural wood and planting upon the lands, particularly about the mansion-house, part of a now fit for cutting, which would yield a considerable sum, without hurting the beauty of the place.—This estate, from extent and valuation, can make sixteen freehold qualifications; and the burgh of New Galloway is one of four burghs returning a member of Parliament.

The Castle of Kenmore is commodious and in good order, nobly situated on an eminence, commanding a most beautiful view of the policy, and of an extensive flat of fine ground, a large river and lake lying adjacent, bounded with distant hills, and forming altogether one of the grandest prospects to be any where met with. The lake is at least one mile broad and ten long, interspersed with small islands covered with wood, and plentifully stored with salmon, pike, perch, and trout. Adjoining to the mansion-house there is a very fine garden, and a complete court of offices lately built.

The rental, title-deeds (which are unexceptionably clear), and searches of the record till a very late period, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet; to whom, or David Russell accountant, the trustee, those inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars.

The tacks, surveys, and plans of the estate, to be seen in the hands of John Newall of Barkeoch, who will show the grounds to any intended purchaser.

It is proposed to expose the whole estate, or according to the different baronies, as purchasers incline.

By Adjournment,

At the Desire of an intended Purchaser.

THE UPSET PRICES FIXED.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of January 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of CARGEN, lying in the parish of Traquair, and shewtry of Kirkcudbright, about three miles from Dumfries.

It consists of about 720 English acres of exceeding fine rich loamy soil, laid out in the best manner, well watered, and subdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, alb, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the most healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houses are in good repair, being all lately built.

The estate lies on a declivity, facing south and south-east, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itself an inexhaustible fund of manure called Sea Sleetch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not superior to any other for raising all kinds of corn and grass.

Near the centre of the estate is the Mansion-house, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleasantly situated. The orchard stored with the best fruit-trees, standards as well as espalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the house, there is a complete court of offices consisting of barns, granary, stables, byres, sheds and straw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniences fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The rent of the estate previous to Whitunday last was about 677 l. Owing to some of the farms being set from that term for one year, or short endurances, and under restrictions as to tillage, the rent from Whitunday last is only about 500 l.

The lands hold of subject-superior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a small pendicle which holds of the Crown.

The valuation is 625 l. Scots.—The Landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the above-mentioned feu-duty of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the cess, with 2 l. 8 s. 10 d. of stipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0 d. of school salary.—The tenants were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

The upset price of this lot, for the encouragement of offerers, is Twelve Thousand Pounds.

Also, to be SOLD, time and place foresaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and parish of New Abbey, and shewtry foresaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vassal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.—Upset price One Hundred Pounds.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rental, current leases, and conditions of sale. Copies of the conditions of sale, and inventory of writs, will be seen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And those who wish for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accountant in Edinburgh.

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